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DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. VI.

Such bribes the rapid Greek o'er Aſia hurl'd;
For ſuch, the ſteady Romans ſhook the world.

IN a city or a village, little employments and trifling diſtinctions are contended for with equal eagerneſs, as honors and offices in commonwealths and kingdoms.

What is it that bewitches mankind to marks and ſigns? A ribbon? A garter? A ſtar? A golden key? A Marſhal's ſtaff? Or a white hickory ſtick? Though there is in ſuch frivolities as theſe neither profit nor pleaſure, nor any thing amiable, eſtimable or reſpectable; yet experience teaches us, in every country of the world, they attract the attention of mankind more than parts or learning, virtue or religion. They are therefore ſought with ardor, very often, by men poſſeſſed in the moſt eminent degree, of all the more ſolid advantages of birth and fortune, merit and ſervices, with the beſt faculties of the head, and the moſt engaging recommendations of the heart.

Fame has been divided into three ſpecies: glory, which attends the great actions of lawgivers and heroes, and the management of the great commands and firſt offices of State: reputation, which is cheriſhed by every gentleman: and credit, which is ſupported by merchants and tradeſmen. But even the diviſion is incomplete, becauſe the deſire and the object of it, though it may be conſidered in various lights and under different modifications, is not confined to gentlemen nor merchants but is common to every human being. There are no men, who are not ambitious of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, and growing conſiderable among thoſe, with whom they converſe. This ambition is natural to the human ſoul: and as when it receives a happy turn, it is the ſource of private felicity and public proſperity; and when it errs, produces private uneaſineſs, and public calamities, it is the buſineſs and duty of private prudence, of private and public education, and of natural policy, to direct it to right objects. For this purpoſe it ſhould be conſidered, that to every man who is capable of a worthy conduct, the pleaſure from the approbation of worthy men is exquiſite and inexpreſſible.

It is curious to conſider the final cauſes of things, when the phyſical are wholly unknown. The intellectual and moral qualities, are moſt within our power, and undoubtedly the moſt eſſential to our happineſs. The perſonal qualities of health, ſtrength, and agility, are next in importance.—Yet, the qualities of fortune, ſuch as birth, riches, and honors, though a man has leſs reaſon to eſteem himſelf for theſe, than for thoſe of his mind or body, are, every where acknowledged to glitter with the brighteſt luſtre, in the eyes of the world.

As virtue is the only rational ſource, and eternal foundation of honor, the wiſdom of nations, in the titles they have eſtabliſhed as the marks of order and ſubordination, has generally given an intimation, not of perſonal qualities, nor of the qualities of fortune; but of ſome particular virtues, more eſpecially becoming men, in the high ſtations they poſſeſs. Reverence is attributed to the Clergy—veneration to Magiſtrates—honor to Senators—ſerenity, clemency, or mildneſs of diſpoſition to Princes. The ſovereign authority and ſupreme executive, have commonly titles that deſignate power as well as virtue—as Majeſty to Kings—magnificent, moſt honored, and ſovereign Lords, to the government of Geneva—noble mightineſſes to the States of Frieſland—noble and mighty Lords to the States of Guelderland—noble great and venerable Lords to the regency of Leyden—noble and grand Mightineſſes to the States of Holland—noble great and venerable Lords, the regency of Amſterdam—noble mightineſſes, the States of Utrecht—and high mightineſſes the States-General.

A death bed, it is ſaid, ſhews the emptineſs of titles. That may be.—But does it not equally ſhew the futility of riches, power, liberty and all earthly things? The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces, the ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf, appear the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion, and life itſelf a tale, told by an ideot, full of ſound and fury, ſignifying nothing. Shall it be inferred from this, that fame, liberty, property and life, ſhall be always deſpiſed and neglected? Shall laws and government, which regulate ſublunary things be neglected, becauſe they appear baubles at the hour of death?

The wiſdom and virtue of all nations have endeavored to regulate the paſſion for reſpect and diſtinction, and to reduce it to ſome order in ſociety, by titles marking the gradations of magiſtracy, to prevent as far as human power and policy can prevent, colliſions among the paſſions of many purſuing the ſame objects, and the rivalries, animoſities, envy, jealouſy and vengeance, which always reſult from them.

Has there ever been a nation, who underſtood the human heart, better than the Romans? Or made a better uſe of the paſſion for conſideration, congratulation and diſtinction? They conſidered, that as reaſon is the guide of life, the ſenſes, the imagination and the affections are the ſprings of activity. Reaſon holds the helm, but paſſions are the gales: and as the directeſt road to theſe is through the ſenſes, the language of ſigns was employed by Roman wiſdom to excite the emulation and active virtue of the citizens. *Diſtinctions* of *conditions* as well as of ages, were made by difference of cloathing. The Laticlave, or large flowing Robe, ſtudded with broad ſpots of purple, the ancient diſtinction of their Kings, was, after the eſtabliſhment of the conſulate, worn by the Senators, through the whole period of the republic and the Empire. The Tribunes of the people, were, after their inſtitution, admitted to wear the ſame venerable ſignal of ſanctity and authority. The anguſticlave, or the ſmaller robe, with narrower ſtuds of purple, was the diſtinguiſhing habit of Roman Knights. The golden ring was alſo peculiar to Senators and Knights, and was not permitted to be worn by any other citizens. The prætext, or long white robe reaching down to the ancles, bordered with purple, which was worn by the principal magiſtrates, ſuch as Conſuls, Prætors, Cenſors and ſometimes on ſolemn feſtivals, by Senators. The chairs of ivory; the Lictors; the rods; the axes; the crowns of gold; of ivory; of flours; of herbs; of laurel branches; and of oak-leaves; the civil and the mural crowns; their ovations; and their triumphs; every thing in religion, government and common life among the Romans was parade, repreſentation and ceremony. Every thing was addreſſed to the emulation of the citizens, and every thing was calculated to attract the attention, to allure the conſideration and excite the congratulations of the people; to attach their hearts to individual citizens according to their merit: and to their lawgivers, magiſtrates and judges, according to their ranks, ſtations and importance, in the State. And this was in the true ſpirit of republics, in which form of government there is no other conſiſtent method of preſerving order, or procuring ſubmiſſion to the laws. To ſuch means as theſe, or to force, and a ſtanding army, recourſe muſt be had, for the guardianſhip of laws, and the protection of the people. It is univerſally true, that in all the republics now remaining in Europe, there is, as there ever has been a more conſtant and anxious attention to ſuch forms and marks of diſtinctions, than there is in the monarchies.

The policy of Rome was exhibited in its higheſt perfection, in the triumph of Paulus Emillius over Perſeus. It was a ſtriking exemplification of congratulation and ſympathy, contraſted with each other. Congratulation with the conqueror: ſympathy with the captive: both ſuddenly changed into ſympathy with the conquerer. The deſcription* of this triumph, is written with a pomp of language correſpondent to its dazzling magnificence. The repreſentation of the King, and his children muſt excite the pity of every reader, who is not animated with the ferocious ſentiments of Roman inſolence and pride. Never was there a more moving leſſon of the melancholy lot of humanity, than the contraſted fortunes of the Macedonian and the Roman. The one diveſted of his crown and throne, led in chains with his children, before the chariot of the other, blazing in gold and purple, to the capitol. This inſtructive leſſon is given us by the victor himſelf in a ſpeech to the people. "My triumph, Romans, as if it "had been in deriſion of all human felicity, has "been interpoſed between the funerals of my "children, and both have been exhibited, as "ſpectacles, before you. Perſeus, who, himſelf a captive, ſaw his children led with him in "captivity, now enjoys them in ſafety. I, who "triumphed over him, having aſcended the capitol, from the funeral chariot of one of my "ſons, deſcended from that capitol, to ſee another expire. In the houſe of Paulus none re"mains but himſelf. But your felicity, Ro"mans, and the proſperous fortune of the pub"lic, is a conſolation to me under this deſtruc"tion of my family."

It is eaſy to ſee how ſuch a ſcene muſt operate on the hearts of a nation: how it muſt affect the paſſion for diſtinction: and how it muſt excite the ardor and virtuous emulation of the citizens.

* *Liv.* 45, 39.

PHYSIOGNOMATICAL ANECDOTE.

I REQUIRE nothing of thee, ſaid a father to his innocent ſon, when bidding him farewell, but that thou ſhouldſt bring me back this thy countenance.

An amiable and innocent young lady, who had been chiefly educated in the country, ſaw her face in the glaſs, as ſhe paſſed it with a candle in her hand, returning from evening prayer, and having juſt laid down her bible. Her eyes were caſt on the ground with inexpreſſible modeſty, at the ſight of her own image. She paſſed the winter in town, ſurrounded by adorers, hurried away by diſſipation, and plunged in trifling amuſements; ſhe forgot her bible, and her devotion—In the ſpring ſhe returned again to the country, her chamber, and the table on which her bible lay. Again ſhe had the candle in her hand, and again ſaw herſelf in the glaſs. She turned pale, put down the candle, retreated to her ſofa, and fell on her knees—"Oh God! I no longer know my face. How am I degraded! My follies and vanities are all written in my countenance. Wherefore have they been neglected, illegible, till this inſtant? Oh come and expel, come and utterly efface them, mild tranquillity, ſweet devotion, and ye gentle cares of benevolent love!"

CONGRESS.

On the 7th inſtant in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, when the bill for finally adjuſting the claims of Baron Steuben was before the Houſe, ſeveral Members having previouſly ſpoken to a motion for ſtriking out the firſt clauſe of the bill, Mr. Page *made the following reply.*

SIR,

I AM againſt the motion for ſtriking out the 2706 dollars, and inſerting 1500, becauſe it is incompatible with the preceding clauſes of the bill, which ſtates the ſum (2706) as juſtly due to the Baron according to the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury; and becauſe it is derogatory to the honor and veracity of the members of the committee of Congreſs, on whoſe teſtimony the Baron's claim is founded.

Some gentlemen, ſir, lay great ſtreſs on the want of proof, reſpecting what is called the contract with Baron Steuben; but, ſir, I think we have had all the proof the nature of the caſe will admit of, and for my part I ſhould want no other than Mr. Lee's letter to the Baron.

Sir, this illuſtrious veteran offered his ſervices on ſuch generous terms, and ſerved us ſo eſſentially, that I ſhall bluſh for Congreſs ſhould the ideas of ſome gentlemen now prevail. It is unworthy of Congreſs, after having ſo long enjoyed the benefit of thoſe ſervices, now to be thus coldly ſcrutinizing the terms on which he offered them, and ſpeaking of them as of little importance. I weigh them not, ſir, with the dollars propoſed: they are far beyond any ſum which we can give: and if the worthy member from North-Carolina (Mr. Bloodworth) who moved the motion, wiſhes to abandon the principles of the bill, and inſtead of paying to the Baron the debt there ſtated as due to him, means to give him a ſum by way of compenſation for his ſervices, and has economy in view, I would adviſe him to withdraw his motion; for if we depart from the principles of the bill, they who value this great man's ſervices as I do, will vote to give him much more than the bill propoſes. If I ſhould be at liberty to propoſe a compenſation for the ſacrifices he made by coming to America and ſerving in her war, and to recompence him for his great ſervices, I am ſure I ſhall propoſe a much larger ſum than has yet been talked of.

Sir, had the Baron ſtipulated to receive but two per cent. on the articles under his direction, or I may ſay on what he ſaved, he would be entitled to much more than is now propoſed to be given him. The economy he introduced into the army was the occaſion of an immenſe ſaving. Who can ſay now what was ſaved in arms, accoutrements and ammunition, and by the reduction of baggage and forage? I have been told that officers, who had loaded a waggon with their baggage, were ſoon reduced to a ſingle pack horſe.

Some gentlemen have made light of the diſcipline which has been attributed to the Baron, and told us of the affairs of Bunker's-Hill, Trenton, Princeton, and Germantown. It was true theſe were brilliant actions; but the member from South-Carolina (Mr. Smith) and the member from Delaware, had replied fully to this obſervation. They well obſerved that, brilliant as thoſe actions were, valour without diſcipline is often vain, and may lead only to deſtruction;—that the commander in chief did wonders without the Baron, and (they might have added) he was wonderful in reſources, and "in himſelf an hoſt": but we ſhould not now conſider what the commander in chief did before he had the Baron's aſſiſtance, but what he did with his aſſiſtance, and what uſe he made of his ſervices; and to this, as far as relates to the Baron, he has repeatedly and generouſly borne ample teſtimony.

Sir, the Baron, as Adjutant-General and Director General, was peculiarly adapted to the purpoſe of the American army. Having ſerved 22 years in the Pruſſian army, which Americans had been taught to believe was the beſt diſciplined in the world, his diſcipline was more readily embraced, and more confidence repoſed in it, than would have been the caſe had almoſt any other man, of any other nation, undertaken that great taſk. The praiſe now given to the Baron is no diſparagement, therefore, to other officers. The Commander in Chief ſtood in need of an adjutant like him, from the peculiar ſituation of our army, and has acknowledged his ſervices; therefore it does not become us to ſpeak of them as unimportant.

Sir, the importance of thoſe ſervices would have been diſplayed to your view by many officers now in this houſe, had they not, from that delicacy peculiar to American officers, who having laid by the name and dreſs of ſoldiers and mixed with their fellow-citizens in civil life, refrained from appearing to be more knowing in military matters than the other members of this houſe: I ſay, were it not for this delicacy, we ſhould have had a full diſplay of the Baron's ſervices. One officer, indeed (Col. Bland) from the honeſt warmth of his heart, has not refrained from ſaying a few words in ſupport of the Baron's claim. But, ſir, I have aſked officers, and ſome of them now in this houſe, whether I had miſunderſtood or over rated the Baron's claim? and I have been conſtantly told that I did not. Though I had not the honor of being in the army, I was well informed by my correſpondents

there of many important circumſtances; and on enquiring what were the effects produced by the new Adjutant and Director General (the Baron Steuben) I was told that they were viſible in many economical arrangements, in diſpoſitions of corps, in manœuvring in marches, in encampments, and particularly in more ſilent and rapid movements and preparations for action. I was told that when the Marquis de la Fayette, with a detachment under his command, was in danger of being cut off on his return to the army, and the Commander in Chief was determined to ſupport that invaluable officer, the whole army was under arms and ready to march in leſs than fifteen minutes from the time the ſignal was given.

Sir, the effect of this diſcipline was ſeen in the marches of our army; they paſſed rivers in leſs time than the beſt troops in Europe could. Thoſe excellent French troops, which ſerved with them in the campaign of 1781, were inferior to them in this reſpect—the ſuperiority of our troops, as to rapidity of movements, was ſeen in the attacks on the two redoubts of York-Town in Virginia.

Sir, I will affirm that, if the clauſe be ſtricken out, a larger ſum ought to be inſerted. We have been aſked, what will our officers ſay to this vote in favor of the Baron? I will venture to ſay, Sir, they will be pleaſed with it; they acknowledge the obligations they were under to that great man; they view his circumſtances in the ſame light as that gallant officer does who is now the Secretary and drew the report on which the bill before you is founded, and which does honor to his heart.

Sir, if any report deſerves to be received without ſcrutiny, it is the one on which your bill is founded. I hope, therefore, we ſhall not depart from that report, in ſo material a point as is propoſed by the motion now before you. I wiſh, indeed, ſincerely, that the worthy member would withdraw his motion; if he will not, I muſt vote againſt it, and truſt that a great majority will vote with me.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

MR. PRINTER,

By inſerting this in your valuable paper, you will oblige a DEBTOR.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I AM the younger of two brothers, and my brother inherited all the paternal eſtate—I was obliged to ſeek my fortune elſewhere. Accordingly I puſhed out in a new country, and purchaſed a large tract of land of the Aborigines, and by my induſtry ſoon acquired a valuable eſtate—but I had ſcarcely began to enjoy the comforts of it, before my brother claimed it as his property, and in fine, in the year 1775, commenced an action againſt me with a view to wreſt it from me, which neceſſitated me to borrow money on intereſt, from time to time, for about *eight* years, for ſo long was it before I recovered judgment againſt my brother. I promiſed my creditors, A. B. and C. to pay them ſeverally or the "*Bearer*" the ſums hired in about *three* or *four* years, at the rate of 6 pr. cent. pr. ann. but at the expiration of the time, was unable to perform my promiſes without utter ruin to myſelf—and I muſt acknowledge that they were very eaſy on my promiſing them to diſcharge the debts as ſoon as I ſhould be in circumſtances to do it. They now ſay that period is arrived, and claim my promiſe, urging their long patience with me, and ſome indeed have preſented my notes, to whom they were not originally given, and plead that they purchaſed them, when the original holders would truſt me no longer, through the apprehenſion that I ſhould ſoon be a bankrupt, and that the ſame promiſe is made to them as "*Bearer*," as to the original poſſeſſor.

I am in ſuch a perplexity that I ſcarcely know what I ſay or do—Sometimes I aſk them to re-loan the money, and take one third of their debt in ſome fine land, which I have on the Miſſiſippi, with no incumbrance but a few tribes of ſavages, who will eaſily be induced to quit it—and promiſe thoſe who comply, that I will diſcharge my debts to *them* before any others, and threaten thoſe who do not, that I will not pay them a farthing unleſs I ſhall have a ſurpluſſage after having paid off the re-loaners. At other times I tell them the "*Bearer*" has no right to more than the note coſt him, and that I will pay the overplus to the original holder. In ſhort I have tried ſeveral other plans, and ſometimes ſay one thing and ſometimes another, ſo that my creditors think I mean to jockey them, and declare they will bear with me no longer. They ſay that when I was poor, my profeſſions were ſo fair, that they really thought me honeſt—but that now I am able to ſatisfy their demands, I diſcover what I am—and that unleſs I honeſtly diſcharge my debts, *according to the face of my notes*, they would not truſt me another penny to ſave me from the gallows, which I think is very ungenerous treatment—for who, in theſe modern times, would not diſcharge his debts with as little intereſt and inconvenience as poſſible?

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICE CURRENT
Of the DOMESTIC DEBT of the UNITED STATES.

For July One Thouſand Seven Hundred and NINETY ONE.

	pr. £.	pr. Ct.
DEBT contracted immediately by the Officers of *Congreſs*, funded on the reſources *of the Union*; the intereſt paid *quarterly* at the NATIONAL BANK *in Specie*. The price falling on account of the clamors of the State creditors.	9	47½

☞ DEBTS *contracted and aſſumed* by INDIVIDUAL STATES for the *ſupport of the war*, and benefit of the union.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Certificates iſſued on the recommendation of Congreſs, to the continental troops of ſaid State for deprecation of pay, and for ſervices done by the Militia and ſupplies furniſhed.	3	17½

Amount ſuppoſed to be 300,000 dollars.

☞ *No proviſion made for paying the intereſt, but certain portions of the debt receivable in payment of taxes, and a great number of collectors or State Brokers [illegible] ſupported by the commiſſions received on the negociation.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Debts contracted and certificates granted as aforeſaid.	2	12½

Amount upwards of 5,000,000 dollars.

☞ *The State unable to pay the intereſt ſince the ſurrender of the Impoſt to the union; and the creditors claiming the right of being put on a footing with the holders of continental ſecurities.*

RHODE-ISLAND.

Certificates granted, &c. -	3d.	1¼

The amount unknown, ſay, 100,000 dollars.

☞ *The State out of the union and devoid of every principle of honeſty, compelling the creditors to receive payment of the principal by inſtallments in paper money, depreciated to 15 for 1. The creditors praying for redreſs from the government of the union upon the plea of juſtice, becauſe the debts were contracted on the credit of the* Firm; *and altho they have not the company's ſignature as in the caſe of continental ſecurities, they can bring full proof of the copartnerſhip.*

CONNECTICUT.

Certificates granted, &c. - -	2	12½

Amount near 2,000,000 dollars.

☞ *The people groaning under the preſſure of direct taxes, and juſtly complaining of* an undue proportion *of the* National Debt.

NEW-YORK.

Certificates granted, &c. -	3	18¾

Amount upwards of 1,000,000 dollars.

☞ *No intereſt paid, their Land-Office almoſt exhauſted, and the creditors praying for a participation of the benefits ariſing from the late funding ſyſtem.*

NEW-JERSEY.

Certificates granted, &c. -	3	17½

Amount excluſive of intereſt near 1,000,000.

☞ *No funds but direct taxes, and both the people and their repreſentatives extremely anxious for ſuch arrangements as will tend to equalize the burthens of the different States, and ſtrengthen the union.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Certificates granted, &c.	4	22½

Amount about 2,000,000 dollars.

☞ *The intereſt greatly in arrears and paid in a depreciated paper currency, both the people and the creditors diſpleaſed with their members in Congreſs in the year 1790. for not advocating a propoſition that was "warranted by the conſtitution, and by the ſoundeſt principles of finance, and of national policy;" and for ſuffering themſelves to be perſuaded by a few deſigning partizans, not in Congreſs; that the meaſure would be diſagreeable to their conſtituents.*

DELAWARE.

Certificates granted, &c.	4	20

Amount ſuppoſed to be 150,000 dollars.

☞ *The proviſion conſidered precarious, owing to the intereſted and oppoſite views of members in the legiſlature; and the people diſpoſed to acquieſce in whatever meaſures may be deemed conducive to* the general good.

MARYLAND.

Certificates granted, &c. -	4	20

Amount about 800,000 dollars.

☞ *The people being much attached to the general government and the welfare of the union, lament exceedingly that their repreſentatives of laſt year were governed ſo much by a miſtaken State policy, as to oppoſe the beſt means that could be deviſed for the eſtabliſhment of* national credit.

VIRGINIA.

Debts contracted, &c.	3	18

Amount about 3,600,000 dollars.

☞ *The citizens complaining that they have to pay ſo large a portion of the continental duties by their great conſumption, and derive no benefit from the payment of intereſt; and diſapprove of* a diſcrimination *between the continental and State creditors that is ſo very unfavorable to the latter.—Their repreſentatives convinced that their conduct was not calculated* to gain popularity, *and diſpoſed to act in future upon national principles; now believing that public credit cannot be eſtabliſhed in any other way, but by an adequate proviſion for* all the debts *incurred by the war.*

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Debts contracted, &c.	1	7½

Amount ſuppoſed to be about 2,500,000 dols.

☞ *The legiſlature* ſpeculating *on the creditors in making what they call a proviſion for the debt, by obliging them to take 4s. in the pound in paper money, that is depreciated 100 per cent. and the citizens fully ſenſible, when it is too late, that however well acquainted ſome of their former repreſentatives may be with* Phyſic, *Mathematics, and Natural Philoſophy, that they were altogether* ignorant *of the buſineſs of Finance, and of the true intereſts of the State.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Debts contracted, &c. -	2	10

Amount upwards of, 5,000,000

☞ *The Creditors demanding juſtice, and the State rendered incapable, by the Continental funding ſyſtem, to ſatisfy their demands.*

GEORGIA.

Debts contracted, &c. -	0	0

Amount ſuppoſed to be, 400,000 dollars.

☞ *The State will not make any proviſion for its creditors, nor allow it to be done by the Union, leaſt it ſhould encourage* ſpeculation; *and is determined "to keep the debts perpetually in being, as a ſecurity "againſt a* conſolidation *of the government!"*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15, 1790.

"*Public utility requires that property ſhould be regulated by general, inflexible rules.*"

HUME has given a particular explication of the origin and nature of juſtice, in the fourth volume of his eſſays. The force and perſpicuity with which he treats theſe points entitle his remarks to a moſt attentive conſideration. His diſtinguiſhing mind never diſcovered a ſtronger degree of illumination, than in the diſcuſſion of principles on which juſtice is founded, and by which it ſhould be regulated.

It may ſeem unaccountable that men ſhould differ ſo much in their ideas, with reſpect to the rights of property, when it is conſidered how much time has elapſed ſince ſociety began to call itſelf civilized. The two principal difficulties conſiſt; firſtly, in determining what general laws ſhould be fixed to ſecure property; and, ſecondly, in making a proper application of thoſe general rules to particular caſes. The latter of theſe difficulties is that which involves people in the moſt frequent doubt and inconvenience. There are many inſtances, in which individuals are expoſed to great inequalities of advantage by the regular courſe of eſtabliſhed laws. This circumſtance creates an oppoſition in the minds even of honeſt men againſt the operation of inflexible rules of juſtice. It leads people into an enquiry how that rule can be juſt, which often places individuals, with reſpect to each other, in ſo unequal a ſituation. Why ſhould the law ever authoriſe one man to make a bargain with another, unleſs the benefit to both is exactly reciprocal? Why ſhould a man be protected in the enjoyment of property which coſt him leſs than he demands for it? Why ſhould not a contract be diſſolved when one party gains, or the other loſes by its fulfilment? Theſe queſtions and many others of a like nature will ſuggeſt themſelves, when we are diſpoſed to ſet aſide fixed rules, merely becauſe they bear hard in particular caſes. Thoſe who wiſh to refine away the ordinary maxims of buſineſs may be influenced by motives of humanity; but their notions extended over ſociety would produce incredible miſchief.

Regulations reſpecting property generally grow out of experience. They are ſeldom fixed and permanent, till a people have ſuſtained monſtrous inconvenience by their being looſe and uncertain. There is ſuch a degree of rigor eſſential to the ſupport of a proſperous ſtate of ſociety, as does not readily aſſimilate with the natural feelings of men. It requires a courſe of diſcipline to make a man believe that a rule is obligatory, for no other reaſon, than becauſe it is eſtabliſhed. But he may learn the importance of ſupporting rules, though they may ſubject him to peculiar hardſhips on ſome particular occaſion. He will ſoon perceive that the ſame regulations, which prevent his recovering what he has loſt by an hard bargain, afford him ſecurity for that part of his property which remains, and for what he may hereafter acquire. My ideas on this ſubject may be illuſtrated by the following extract from HUME's eſſays.

"CYRUS, young and unexperienced, conſidered only the individual caſe before him, and reflected on its limited fitneſs and convenience, when he aſſigned the long coat to the tall boy, and the ſhort coat to the other of ſmaller ſize. His governor inſtructed him better; while he pointed out more enlarged views and conſequences, and informed his pupil of the general, inflexible rules, neceſſary to ſupport general peace and order in ſociety."

Though the principles communicated in this ſpeculation are not original or uncommon, they are ſuch however as deſerve to be frequently inculcated.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MARCH 7.

A NUN RESTORED TO THE WORLD.

MISS Jouet, late of the convent in the St. Maude at Vincennes, appeared at the bar to return thanks for the liberty ſhe enjoyed under a decree of the Aſſembly, of returning from the cloyſter to the world. With her order ſhe had renounced her habit, and appeared in the ordinary dreſs of her ſex. She addreſſed the Aſſembly in the following terms

"A ſentiment no leſs pleaſing to thoſe to whom it is expreſſed than to thoſe who feel it, has brought me before you this day. It is the ſentiment of heart-felt gratitude.

"You behold in me one of thoſe unfortunate beings, whom injuſtice or violence, or avarice, or an indiſcreet and blind zeal, had thrown into bondage, I had almoſt ſaid the Grave.

"Their pitiable lot, long forgotten by the world, has at length found in you, kind protectors and intrepid defenders.

"I am one of thoſe who have felt, in the moſt lively manner, the ſweet effects of your humanity; and therefore am I one of thoſe who moſt cordially bleſs this Auguſt Aſſembly.

"When once I am ſeen, it cannot be imputed to me that, in availing myſelf of your decree, I only followed the impulſe of an inconſtant and fickle character, and was influenced by worldly motives. A body broken by conſtant ſolicitude, grief, fear, and above all by the dreadful ills which a heart feels that has been robbed of its liberty: Such are the ſad remains of a languiſhing life which I give back to ſociety; ſuch is the victim which your wiſdom has ſnatched from bondage, and reſtored to life. It ſhall be found that I employ it in the practice of ſocial virtues,

and in proving that I feel the moſt inviolable reſpect for the conſtitution, for the nation, the law and the King: And here I ſwear that I will be faithful to them all. What a pleaſure do I feel in being able to take this oath in the Sanctuary of Patriotiſm, of Law and of Liberty!

"As the firſt proof of my firm reſolution ſtrictly to fulfil this new engagement, ſuffer me to inform you of the obſtacles of every kind which, in the cloyſters, are thrown in the way of the execution of your laws. Promiſes, threats, terrors, affronts, ſnares, nothing is forgot to rivet the chains which it was your intention to break. Take ſuch ſteps as your wiſdom ſhall point out to ſtop the progreſs of meaſures ſo cenſurable."

To this ſpeech the Preſident made the following reply:

"The National Aſſembly, whilſt it applauds the patriotic devotion of citizens of both ſexes, and of every rank, feels a particular ſatisfaction in having reinſtated in their natural rights weak and unfortunate beings, who make ſo noble and affecting an uſe of their liberty."

It is more eaſy to conceive than to deſcribe what ſenſations this addreſs excited throughout the whole Aſſembly, except indeed in the Abbe Maury's quarter.

The eloquent Speaker appeared without her religious dreſs, and ſeemed already to enjoy the happineſs which ever accompanies liberty.

Mademoiſelle Jouet retired amidſt the acclamations of the auditory, which was unuſually numerous.

March, 17.

M. de la Fayette obſerved on the letter from M. Vandernoot that however much he reſpected the Congreſs of Brabant, he could not yet perceive in them the true repreſentatives of the people; he was therefore of opinion, that the Aſſembly, after the example of the King, ſhould not receive the letter addreſſed to them by the Preſident of the Congreſs of Brabant.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

ON motion of Mr. Vining the Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill making proviſion for the public debt of the United States.

The ſection in which 600,000 dollars is appropriated for the ſervices of government Mr. Jackſon moved ſhould be ſtruck out—to leave the proviſion for that object at large—he obſerved that the exigencies of government might be ſuch as to require a much larger ſum—in which caſe it would lay at the mercy of the public creditors.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Stone—it was obſerved that it ſtruck at the principle of the bill, which contemplates a ſacred depoſit, or appropriation for the uſe of the public creditors—that on ſuch an appropriation the public credit and the hopes of the creditors are ſuſpended, and without which, ſuch a violation of the public faith would enſue, that no exigencies however great, would enable government to command thoſe reſources which every country may be neceſſitated to apply to.

This motion was negatived by a large majority.

The ſection which provides that a loan ſhall be made by the Secretary of the Treaſury, Mr. Madiſon moved ſhould be amended by ſtriking out the words "Secretary of the Treaſury," and inſerting "that the Preſident of the United States" cauſe a loan to be effected, &c. This motion occaſioned a debate—It was ſupported by Mr. Ames and Mr. Gerry—Mr. Bland and Mr. Lawrance were in favor of ſuch a modification, as that the power ſhould devolve on the Preſident agreeable to the conſtitution and not by law—Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Sherman, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Sedgwick, were in favor of the clauſe as it ſtood in the bill.—The motion was carried in the affirmative—a further amendment was made empowering the Preſident to direct the application of the loan to the ſeveral objects for which it is to be effected.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the houſe, that they diſagree to the amendment inſiſted on by the Houſe to the bill "for giving effect to the act therein mentioned in reſpect to the State of North Carolina, and for amending ſaid act," alſo that they have paſſed an act for prohibiting an intercourſe after the firſt of July next, between the United States, and the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, &c. in which they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe.—This bill* was read, and then the Houſe adjourned.

* At the firſt reading of this bill, it was moved that it ſhould be printed for the uſe of the Houſe; but it was ſaid to be unneceſſary, as the variations made by the Senate from the copy, printed by their order, were very few. Mr. Page made ſome ſhort objections to the bill; but no other member offered any obſervations upon it, and it received the ſecond reading on Thurſday, without any oppoſition whatever.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

The bill reſpecting the intercourſe between the United States, and the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland was read the ſecond time; and made the order of the day for Monday week.

The diſagreement of the Senate to the amendment inſiſted on by the Houſe to the bill for giving effect to the act therein mentioned, with reſpect to the ſtate of North-Carolina, was taken into conſideration—Mr. Livermore moved that the Houſe ſhould recede—Mr. Gilman oppoſed the motion; he obſerved that it would be an improper ſacrifice of the ſentiments of a majority of the Houſe, repeatedly declared, to gratify the wiſhes of an individual member of the Senate—Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Seney, Mr. Burke and Mr. Gerry; were againſt receding—Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Madiſon ſpoke in favor of the motion: It was obſerved that to reject the report of the committee of conference, when ſo near being unanimous, was to deſtroy the utility of ſuch committees.—

The motion for receding was negatived—in conſequence of which the bill is loſt.—

On motion of Mr. Williamſon a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to adapt to the ſtate of North-Carolina, the judiciary laws of the United States—the ſpeaker nominated Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Steele for this committee.

The report of the committee on the petition of Thomas Jenkins and Co. was agreed to; this report was to remit the duties on certain goods deſtroyed by fire on their paſſage up the North-River—and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Mr. Burke brought in a report on the memorial of Nathaniel Twining which was in favor of the memorialiſt, in part.—

Mr. Steele laid the following motion, in ſubſtance, on the table.—That a committee, to conſiſt of a member from each ſtate, be appointed to enquire into, and make report on the proceedings of the ſeveral ſtates reſpecting the amendments propoſed by Congreſs at their laſt ſeſſion to the conſtitution of the United States; alſo to report what further amendments are neceſſary—Mr. Steele added a few remarks to this motion which referred principally to the ſubject of elections, reſpecting which he ſaid the "feelings of the people were tremblingly alive."—

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the report of the ſelect committee on the memorial of J. Hart and R. Wells reſpecting the old paper money, ſhould be taken into conſideration by the committee of the whole, while on the bill for funding the debt of the United States—this motion was objected to, but after a ſhort debate was carried in the affirmative.—

The report was read—Mr. Sedgwick then renewed his motion for annexing to the ſeveral denominations of certificates propoſed by the bill to be funded, the bills of credit iſſued by the authority of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.——This motion occaſioned a lengthy debate—it was finally agreed to, after being amended on motion of Mr. Madiſon, to read thus:—"Thoſe [meaning certificates] which ſhall be iſſued for the bills of credit iſſued by the authority of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, at the rate of dollars in thoſe bills for one dollar in ſpecie.

It was then moved to fill up the blank—Mr. Hartley propoſed 100—Mr. Scott 500—Mr. Partridge 40—further debate enſued on the motion—the committee roſe without deciding—on motion of Mr. Vining, the Houſe adjourned, to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill purſuant to the report on the memorial of Thomas Jenkins, and Co.

Mr. Williamſon reported a bill for adapting to the State of N. Carolina, the Judiciary Laws of the United States. Theſe bills had a firſt and ſecond reading.

In committee of the whole on the funding bill.

Mr. Seney in the chair.

The blank in the clauſe added yeſterday reſpecting the bills of credit, or paper money, was filled up with "*one hundred.*" By this vote the committee agreed to fund thoſe bills at one hundred dollars for one dollar in ſpecie.

Mr. Heiſter propoſed an amendment by way of proviſo, to the following purport—That this clauſe ſhall not be deemed to be a rule to the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States—this proviſo after a ſhort diſcuſſion was negatived.

An amendment propoſed by Mr. Boudinot to the clauſe which ſpecifies "indents" was agreed to—to the following effect: Provided that the intereſt paid by any of the States on certificates of either of the above deſcriptions and endorſed on the ſame ſhall not be funded as aforeſaid—but in ſuch caſe, indents of intereſt ſhall be iſſued from the Treaſury of the United States in favor of ſuch States.

In the 4th ſection the word "twenty" the price of the land was ſtruck out, and "thirty" inſerted.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the 9th ſection—they then roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they have concurred in the reſolutions of the Houſe reſpecting the arrears of pay due to officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia and North-Carolina lines of the late army—with amendments.

The amendments are to expunge the words, "South-Carolina"—and to add a proviſo, for excepting ſuch warrants, or certificates, as have been already iſſued to ſaid officers and ſoldiers. Laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

RICHMOND, May 13.

Thurſday laſt the Convention of the Clergy and lay deputies of the *Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church*, met at the capitol in this city, when a very pathetic diſcourſe ſuitable to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Walke. During their ſetting, they nominated and voted in James Madiſon, Eſq; Preſident of William and Mary, as a Biſhop for this ſtate, who it is expected will ſhortly be conſecrated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

Extract of a letter from Canton, (China) dated December 18, 1789.

"We have had here this ſeaſon fourteen ſail bearing American colours; the ſchooner from New-York, is not yet arrived. The ſhip from the North-Weſt coaſt of America is arrived with furs. The Spaniards have got a fort at Nootka Sound, of 21 guns, beſides a 40 gun ſhip, to protect the trade—They pay great attention to our colours; they have taken four or five ſail of Engliſh veſſels from Macao, and ſuffer ours to paſs unmoleſted."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS TO HEALTH.

HEALTH! haſt thou fled thy favorite ſhore?
Fair Columbia mourns thee gone,
Oh return, return once more,
Leave her not thy loſs to moan.

See her ſons late freſh with youth,
Lolling, languid, ſeek the bed;
See her daughters, fam'd for truth,
Droop—for roſy Health is fled.

But ſure ſome change has taken place!
Each one ſtarting leaves his bed:
Anxiety now fills each face—
And they forget that health is fled.

Ah no! But each forgets his pain,
Columbia's *beſt beloved* droops,
Oh Health! return! Return again;—
To the ſtroke Columbia ſtoops.

Return to him and all is well,
Our wiſhes hang on him alone,
Come and pale diſeaſe diſpel,
Leave us not his loſs to moan.

D.

NEW-YORK, *SATURDAY*, MAY 22.

The Hon. JOHN LAWRANCE, EGBERT BENSON and JAMES TOWNSEND, Eſquires are elected members of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States to ſerve in the next Congreſs.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON is elected Governor—and the Hon. OLIVER WOLCOT, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut.

Why (ſays a late writer) are not ſome meaſures taken by legiſlatures to prevent the lives of ſo many perſons from being deſtroyed almoſt every day by the ignorance and preſumption of pretenders and unqualified practitioners, who ſwarm over every part of the United States—to the diſgrace of a profeſſion which has for its object the moſt invaluable of bleſſings, health and its attendant comforts.

Ridicule may be ſufficient to check many abſurdities, but it requires the force of law to reſtrain medical Empiriciſm.

"To the cultivators of the earth in the old countries, the United States open the firſt aſylum in the world;" and though the wilderneſs or wild lands may not be the moſt eligible choice in their firſt attempts, there is a great number of farms under cultivation to be purchaſed on eaſy terms, in all parts of the continent. On theſe they may introduce the modern improvements in huſbandry, with ſuch advantage, as to double and treble the value of their purchaſes in a ſhort time, or inſure an improving ſituation for the reſidue of life.

The American Muſeum informs that a ſingle farmer in the ſtate of New-York, with a capital of five thouſand pounds, has cleared one thouſand a year by the manufacture of potaſh alone.

"This country is already nearly independent of the whole world, for *iron-work, paper, woolcards, men's and women's ſhoes, hats, malt liquors* and other articles—and great and rapid progreſs is making in the manufacture of *glaſs, duck, coarſe linens, cloths of all kinds, paper hangings*, &c. and notwithhanding many difficulties ariſing from the bad ſtate of credit under the late confederation, and which continues yet to be felt—notwithſtanding the want of competent capitals, prejudices, and the rivalſhip of foreign manufactures—experience proves that attempts in manufacturing eſtabliſhments, are productive of more profit than almoſt any other mode of employing money.

It was the wiſh of Henry the IV of France that the peaſants of his kingdom might dine at leaſt once a week on poultry—ſhould the revolution in that country be brought to a favorable iſſue, there is the faireſt proſpect of a much greater and happier change in their circumſtances. But in the United States every induſtrious mechanic and farmer may dine upon the fat of the land *every day* in the week.

The late extraordinary demand for the produce of our country has given an extraordinary ſpring to the exertions of the cultivators of the ſoil—In ſome parts of the United States one half the produce of the laſt year, has been ſown the preſent; ſo that under the ſmiles of providence, there is a proſpect of the United States becoming the granery of the world.

The Preſident of the United States continues to recover his health very rapidly.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Brig St. Joze and St. Joaa, Dwarte, Oporto.
——Patty, Mallaby, Aux-Cayes, 26 days.
——Carolina, Mead, Wilmington, 8 days.
Schooner Willing Maid, Wallace, Cape Francois, 20 days.
——New York Packet, Barnard, Boſton, 4 days.
Sloop Charles, White, Norfolk, 4 days.
——Leak, Fowler, Digby, 8 days.
——Sally, Clarke, St. John's, (N. B.) 10 days.

LONDON, March 2.

JOSEPH II.

THE late Emperor was the eldeſt ſon of Maria Thereſa of Auſtria, eldeſt daughter and heireſs of the Emperor Charles VII: and of Francis Duke of Lauraine, and Bar. Francis was, through the intereſt of his Conſort, head of the houſe of Auſtria, elected Emperor after the death of Charles VII, Duke of Bavaria; who was choſen Emperor through the intereſt of France, on Demiſe of Charles VI.

Joſeph, the eldeſt ſon of Francis and Maria Thereſa, was born on the 13th of March, 1741, and crowned King of the Romans, 3d April, 1764. On the death of his father, the Emperor Francis, he ſucceeded to the Empire in conſequence of his previons election as a king of the Romans. In 1780, he ſucceeded to the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, and in general to the whole Auſtrian monarchy, on the death of his mother, who had poſſeſſed thoſe dominions in her own right. He was twice married, and had one daughter, who died before ſhe was twelve years old.

He has left many brothers and ſiſters; his ſurviving brothers are Peter Leopold, now King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. who by his Queen, daughter to the late King of Spain has fifteen children living.

Another brother is Archduke Maximilian, Elector and Archbiſhop of Cologn, who, as a clergyman, is of courſe, unmarried.

The third ſurviving brother is Archduke Ferdinand, Governor of the Milaneſe, who married the only daughter and heireſs apparent to the Duke of Modena, by whom he has two ſons and two daughters.

This Prince and his Conſort were in England between three and four years ago.

The ſurviving ſiſters of the Emperor are the preſent Dutcheſs of Saxe Teſchen, Princeſs of Parma, the Queen of the two Sicilies, the Queen of France, and one unmarried.

Archduke Francis, eldeſt ſon to the preſent King of Hungary, late only Grand Duke of Tuſcany, was the only one of his father's children who had married, and by the death of the Arch Dutcheſs Elizabeth, his conſort, he is left a young widower.

This young Princeſs, who died a few hours before the Emperor, and ſoon after having been delivered of her firſt child, was neice to the preſent Duke of Wirtemberg, and ſiſter to the Princeſs Conſort of the Grand Duke of Ruſſia.

On Thurſday died, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Halifax, Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

At Toulon, a ſhort time ago, was launched the Commerce de Marſeilles, a fine ſhip of 120 guns, preſented to Louis the ſixteenth, by the Merchants of Marſeilles.

Her guns are all on three decks, none on the poop or forecaſtle; and ſhe is ſo conſtructed that her compleat broadſide of ſixty guns, can be brought at the ſame time to bear on a ſingle object; an advantage deſerving the conſideration of thoſe in whom, with us, the department of conſtructing men of war lies.

There has lately been diſcovered, in the neighbourhood of Hexham, a curious cave, in a rock, eleven feet by eight within, and the roof ſupported by a ſtone pillar: Farther in the rock is another apartment, nearly of equal dimenſions. There is great reaſon to believe this to be the receſs of the unfortunate Margaret, Queen of Henry VIth, after the battle of Hexham, in 1462.

Philoſophical readers might be amuſed by the following circumſtance. A medical gentleman at Brentford, in digging a well ſome time ago, went near 300 feet without finding any water; at laſt, however, ſome trace of a ſpring was diſcovered, and on boring ſome yards farther, it aſcended with great force, and flowed to the very top of the well. It is worthy of being further remarked, that this water poſſeſſes a ſuperior degree of purity and ſoftneſs, to any in the neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 25.

"Laſt Monday Mr. Didelot made a ſecond experiment of his liquid for reſiſting and extinguiſhing fire. A wooden hut had been erected in Luxemburgh gardens, and filled with inflamable materials. He firſt ſet fire to ſome caſks ſmeared over with pitch, and when the flame blazed up with much violence, he inſtantly put it out by a ſingle ſquirt of his aſtoniſhing liquid. Then, muffling himſelf up in a cloak impregnated with the ſame liquid, he paſſed without injury through the burning hut, and extinguiſhed the fire by means of a portable engine filled with anti-incendiary liquid. Some ſay it is a preparation of allum-water. It produces, however, the deſired effect. Monſieur, the King's brother, was among the ſpectators.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, who died lately at Hereford, in the 105th year of his age, never uſed, for the laſt thirty or forty years of his life, any other exerciſe than that of ſlipping his feet one before the other, from room to room, and they never were after that time raiſed up, but to go down or up ſtairs. His breakfaſt was a hearty one of hot rolls and butter; his dinner was a ſubſtantial one of a variety of diſhes, at leaſt during the carnival of every ſummer at Lord Bateſman's ſeat at Shobden Court: at his ſupper he generally eat roaſt meat, and always drank moderately of wine. He had neither gout, ſtone, nor cholic; lived beloved by all who knew him, and died without poſſeſſing thoſe diſagreeable infirmities which generally attend age. He was (as moſt long livers are) very ſhort, not exceeding five feet.

VIENNA.

On the 3d of March, arrived at the imperial Palace, in this city, Peter Leopold, our new Sovereign, from Florence. His imperial Majeſty was received by the Great Chamberlain, and all the late Emperor's Miniſters, whom there is the greateſt reaſon to believe he will continue in office, at leaſt for a time. After reſting here a few days, the Emperor will go into Hungary, where he will be crowned with all poſſible expedition. The Foreign Miniſters are to have audiences to-morrow; all the Royal Family now here dine this day at Court. The hereditary Prince does not accompany his father, but will be here in the courſe of the ſummer. The treaty with the Ottoman Porte is at a hand. Couriers continue paſſing to and from Peterſburgh as before.

MARCH 7

Mr. Schmidt, Secretary to Mr. Brambilla, has made a liſt of all thoſe who have been ſick and have died in the Auſtrian armies, from the 1ſt of June, 1788, to the 31ſt of May, 1789; according to which, out of 250,000 men, 172,386 have been ſick, and 33,543 have died, which is 7 men out of 36, or rather better than a ſeventh part of the whole army, and above one fifth of the ſick. The men killed in the engagements, ſkirmiſhes, ſieges, &c. are not included in this account.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS———.

SILENT I ſhed a tributary tear
O'er the cold aſhes of a much-lov'd friend,
Whoſe ſimple urn, Seraphic Peace ſhall bear,
And at whoſe ſhrine the white rob'd virtue bend.

Ah! who ſo chaſte, ſo innocent as thee!
Who could in duty's ſphere ſo meekly move?
Or if as fair, from Vanity as free,
So firm in Friendſhip, and ſo fond in Love?

Alas! if I can thus her loſs deplore,
That knew but half the virtues ſhe poſſeſt,
What pang ſevere His laboring boſom tore,
Who ſaw her ſink, expiring on his breaſt:

With falling tears, bedew'd her lovely face:
Imprinted kiſſes on her icy hand—
What time, what abſence, can the ſcene efface,
What magic voice his riſing ſighs command?

Oft would the ſuffering angel faintly ſmile,
When from her boſom pain had forc'd a ſigh;
And, would with patient Hope his fears beguile,
To check the tear that trembl'd in his eye.

Veil'd are thoſe charms, in everlaſting night!
And flown thoſe comforts, he ſo late poſſeſt;
Her ſpotleſs ſoul has wing'd its gentle flight,
By Seraphs wafted to eternal reſt.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800
8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks,		25000 Tickets, at 40s. each,	£.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this ſtate, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

EDUCATION.

THE remote ſituation of Clinton Academy has prevented the merits of its inſtitution from being uſhered into public view; while other Seminaries, not more productive, have received the well deſerved approbation of the public, from the juſt applauſe of the literati, who have condeſcended to examine them. It cannot therefore, be amiſs to acquaint the uninformed that—the building for this Academy was erected in 1784, by a number of private gentlemen in Eaſt Hampton, on Long-Iſland.

That it was done for the purpoſe of promoting good learning in the neighbourhood—and of extending the bleſſings of education, ſo far as application for them ſhould be made. In the year 1787, this Academy received a charter of incorporation, and in January 1788, it was placed on the honorable eſtabliſhment of a branch of the univerſity. A conſiderable number of young gentlemen have begun their claſſical ſtudies here, and already completed them, in different colleges; a conſiderable number are now in college, and many more have finiſhed a valuable education at this ſeminary. The departments for miſcellaneous education have been more generally improved. In theſe, great numbers have received ſome benefit, and more than a few have advanced to brilliant acquitements.

Theſe departments being, for the preſent, committed to the management of the Subſcriber, he is determined to recommend them to the Public by that good order and proficiency of the Scholars, which undeniably declare the merits of the Inſtitution. He conſiders Tuition as an eſſential part of his employment; but, to gain the voluntary attention of his Pupils he deems it ſtill more important.

He will *teach* thoſe who come only to be *taught*, and, he will avail himſelf of every poſſible advantage to *form the minds* of thoſe who are ſent to be made *Men*, as well as Scholars. He is particularly ſenſible of the neceſſity of good diſcipline, and is determined, at all events, to eſtabliſh and ſupport it; but, is equally determined to renounce corporal puniſhments, as an expedient for this purpoſe, being fully convinced that the ingenuous mind is beſt influenced by perſuaſive motives; and that the moſt refractory has ſome latent ſenſe of honor and propriety, which being called forth and properly directed, will better regulate the conduct than any corporal puniſhment which a Governor can inflict.

Every branch of common education will be taught in theſe departments, with the addition of the French language; and the Pupils will be carried to ſuch degrees of perfection, in what they are required to learn, as their time and genius will admit.

Particular attention is given to the religious improvement of the Scholars, by the Principal, the Rev. Mr. BUELL, who daily performs public prayers in the Academy, and gives every Saturday, a lecture in Theology.

The claſſical department, though lately vacated, by the removal of an eminent Inſtructor, will be ſeaſonably ſupplied by a gentleman ſuitably qualified for the place; and thoſe who apply for claſſical inſtruction, will be regularly attended to, at the uſual rate of thirty-two ſhillings per quarter.

The price for full tuition, at public and private hours, in the Engliſh Academical department, is twenty-ſix ſhillings per quarter, excluſive of vacations. There are appointed two vacations in a year—each, three weeks, and they are to commence the firſt week in April, and the firſt week in September. For the common School, viz. ſix hours in a day,—only fourteen ſhillings. Each ſcholar who writes, pays threepence per quarter for his ink, and one ſhilling per quarter for the uſe of books with which the miſcellaneous departments are completely furniſhed.

Good boarding, incluſive of waſhing, &c. may be had from eight to ten ſhillings per week; ſo that a ſcholar being properly clothed, and furniſhed with ſuitable utenſils for his buſineſs; his whole expences for a year, provided he is abſent during the vacations, may be defrayed with twenty-two pounds; or from that to twenty-eight, accordingly as it is choſen that he ſhould be taught or accommodated.

Eaſt Hampton, is well known to be a pleaſant part of the Iſland, and remarkably healthy. The conveyances by water to and from New-York are regular and frequent; a conſtant intercourſe is preſerved with various parts of the continent, and the remoteneſs of its ſituation is more than counterbalanced by the tranquility of the place, and its conveniences for ſtudy. The late generous notice of the legiſlature of the ſtate, in their valuable donation to the ſeminaries of learning, will undoubtedly add much to the uſefulneſs of this Academy.

The Subſcriber will devote his time, and utmoſt attention to the buſineſs of Education here, during the preſent ſeaſon, being

With great reſpect,
To the Promoters of Education,
Their moſt obedient,
And moſt humble Servant,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

By Permiſſion of the Principal.

Eaſt Hampton, May 5, 1790.

CONTINENTAL AND STATE SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET.

☞ *A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jerſey Paper Money.* May 4.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 3, QUEEN-STREET,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

A Morning School is opened,

by the Subſcriber, for YOUNG LADIES, at Harmony Hall, adjoining the Baptiſts burying ground, in Gold Street. Hours of attendance are from 6 till 8.—For further particulars, pleaſe to enquire of the Public's Obedient Servant, GAD ELY.

N. B. The *Young Ladies School* which has been kept at No. 219 Queen-Street, is removed to the above place.

New-York, May 8, 1790.

Moſes Rogers, and Co.

HAVE removed their STORE to the New Building, corner of Golden-Hill and Queen-Street, fronting Burling Slip.

New-York, May 5, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland ſecurities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street*.

New-York, April 17, 1790.